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Primitive Man. By Moriz Hoernes. Translated from the German by James H. Loewe. (New York, The Macmillan Co., 1900, pp. 135.) We regret that we cannot speak in high terms of this little book on *Primitive Man*, for Moriz Hoernes is one of the leading archæologists of Europe. His work, field investigation and museum development is of the highest grade. His large book, *Urgeschichte des Menschens*, is unquestionably the best general manual of prehistoric archæology. But a man may write a capital manual and fail in preparing a primer. This Dr. Hoernes has pretty nearly done in this recent number of the "Temple Primers."

It is a difficult task to present an outline of the great field of prehistoric archæology within the space of 126 32mo pages. Dr. Hoernes first presents some preliminary chapters upon general subjects; he then discusses more special themes under the headings—"Earliest Traces of Man," "The Later Stone Age," "Aryan and Semite," "Pile Dwellings," "Metals," "The Bronze Age," "The Hallstatt Period," "The La Tené Period." These chapters vary greatly in interest and value. Dr. Hoernes's chief service in the book is the fair discussion of the Hallstatt and La Tené periods and his location in their proper relations of the finds made by Dr. Schliemann in his excavations. These topics are so rarely treated in elementary and popular works upon archæology that general readers find them hazy problems.

We may reasonably expect that a translator shall know the language from which he translates, the language into which he translates and the subject with which the work he is translating deals. Mr. Loewe, the translator of this book, appears to know none of these three things. He knows German so little that he thinks wise to acknowledge it in his preface: his English is so inadequate that he speaks of *palstabs*, of "receiving iron in large proportions" (quantities), of *kjoekkenmoeddinge* (a plural which is neither English nor Danish), of objects of "hammered stone" (chipped stone objects), of "glass pearls" (beads), of "stone vaults which they built in the solid cliff" (which he informs us are "megalithic graves"). Would that these were occasional slips! Mr. Loewe's "notes" would be laughable, were they not cause for tears. What school boy needs a definition of the word *moraine*? Where could less satisfactory definitions of the modern conception of *loess* be found than those he presents? Why does he glide over the word *fibula* with no explanation and then inform us of its limited synonym "dress-pin" that it is "like the safety-pin of the nursery"? Who could compose a worse list of "English works not included in the auther's bibliography"? But, enough! Moriz Hoernes should have written a better primer; and, if no translator could be found who knew German, English and archæology, the book might better have remained in the original.

FREDERICK STARR.

A Short History of the Hebrews, to the Roman Period. By R. S. Ottley, Rector of Winterbourne Bassett, Wiltshire. (New York, Macmillan;

Cambridge, The University Press, 1901, pp. ix, 324.) This book may be recommended to general readers who desire to have an intelligible and readable sketch of ancient Hebrew history. It is the work of a clergyman who, though not a specialist in this department, is intelligent and diligent; he has carefully consulted the best recent English material, but seems not to be acquainted with German and French authors, except so far as they appear in English encyclopaedias or have been translated into English. His narrative is clear and attractive, with an agreeable interspersion of cautious and sensible critical remarks—it shows the judicial sanity of an educated English gentleman. There is a certain advantage in a non-specialist's view of a period of history in process of critical construction; such a one escapes to some extent the vagaries and the complications of discussion. On the other hand, he is in danger of making the story too smooth, passing lightly over the asperities of opposing facts, and thus giving a false impression of historical certitude. Mr. Ottley has not entirely escaped this danger: his accounts of the origin of the Hebrews, of Abraham, Jacob, Joseph and Moses, of the formation of the twelve tribes, and of the exodus from Egypt and the conquest of Canaan omit a number of difficult and interesting questions. He says nothing of the possibility or probability of a series of partial movements to and from Egypt; he dismisses the origin and establishment of the Yahweh-cult with a word; and he follows too closely the legendary narrative of the book of Joshua. Occasionally he slips into dogmatic embellishment: according to the critical principles which he himself adopts he is not warranted in ascribing to the Israelites in the earliest times a purer faith than that of their neighbors, or in regarding the judges as champions of religious orthodoxy. But, notwithstanding such inaccuracies as these, the volume gives a generally good picture of the course of the national development; its attempt to discover the historical kernel in the stories of the patriarchs is well-considered, and after the time of Saul the authorities for the history down to the Babylonian exile are fairly trustworthy. The most doubtful period after the capture of Jerusalem by the Chaldeans is that represented by the books of Ezra and Nehemiah; here also our author's narrative is smoother than the material justifies. It is a more serious fault that he accords a certain degree of historical value to the book of Daniel; his statement that Belshazzar was put to death by Cyrus (so he seems to say, p. 228), has nothing whatever to support it, not even the narrative in the book of Daniel, though one very doubtful inscription has been supposed to state that Gubaru slew "the son of the King." A small error that it may be worth while to mention is the rendering the Assyrian title "rabshakeh" (2 Kgs. xviii. 17) by "chief cup bearer"; the word means "general" (of the army). Also it is desirable that the term "brass" should disappear from the English Old Testament, and be replaced by the proper term "bronze," or possibly in some cases by "copper."

C. H. Toy.

In the series known as the "World's Epoch Makers," edited by Oliphant Smeaton, the Rev. William Fairweather contributes a volume on *Origen and Greek Patristic Theology*. (New York, Scribner, 1901, pp. xiv, 268.) After an introductory chapter on Pantænus and Clement, the book is devoted to the life, the writings and the theology of Origen, with a brief statement of the main traits of Greek theology and of the fortunes of Origenism in later periods of the church. While the work adds nothing to the knowledge already accessible, it will reach a new class of readers and will deserve popularity as a careful and judicious summary written in an attractive style by one who has a true grasp of his subject. It has not the striking features or pointed statements of the expositions by Bigg and Harnack, and as it expounds Origen by the aid of a more fully developed formal system, it is more conventional and less interesting than Origen's own discourse. To this, as to many similar books, two criticisms are applicable. By the obscuration of views over which the Alexandrian thought triumphed, the relation of Origen to predecessors and contemporaries is not clearly conceived, and by a failure to discriminate this Alexandrian thought from that which began with Athanasius, many things are said of Greek theology which are properly not so general in their application.

F. A. C.

A History and Description of Roman Political Institutions. By Frank Frost Abbott. (Boston, Ginn and Co., 1901, pp. viii, 438.) This book covers the period from the beginning of Rome to the age of Diocletian. For each epoch there is an historical sketch of the growth of the political institutions and a systematic description of their form. Excellent bibliographical lists and marginal references to original authorities are given in the body of the book, and citations of important documentary sources in the appendices. Professor Abbott's volume will probably appeal most strongly to his colleagues working on the border-land between history and linguistics, who have noted the curious lack of stress by American scholars and teachers on the political institutions of Rome, the side of Roman life that has the most significance for the modern world. It will be of real value to the high school teacher of Latin who sees the failure under our present system to correlate the results of Latin class-room work with other departments of knowledge. By the history teacher who recognizes our American deficiencies in ancient history, it may be welcomed as an attempt at showing to classical students early in their career the attractions of the institutional side of Roman life.

JOSEPH H. DRAKE.

England's Story by Eva March Tappan, Ph.D. (Houghton, Mifflin and Co., 1901) will be chiefly valuable as a text-book or supplementary reader for grammar schools, though it is suggested that it may be used for first-year work in the high school. The style is sufficiently clear, simple, and graphic to catch and hold the attention of the young pupil. One notices occasional traditional errors, and, now and again, the effort

to condense leads the writer to convey an erroneous impression. Still, the book should have a place in the front rank among grammar school histories. The illustrations, the maps, the summaries of each reign, and the indications for the pronunciation of the harder names in the index are all helpful.

A. L. C.

Professor Blok's *Geschiedenis van het Nederlandsche Volk* is being done into German, by Pastor O. G. Houtrouw, of Neermoor, and is appearing in the series "Geschichte der Europäischen Staaten." Thanks to Mr. Bierstadt and Miss Putnam we have an English version of this work, but the German translation will still be of interest to English readers (Gotha, F. A. Perthes). In the first place, it is a full translation; it is in no part an abridgment. It will be remembered that, at the author's suggestion, those parts of his work that relate to political narrative were paraphrased in the English edition and their length thus considerably reduced. The original, then, is to be as fully accessible in the German as in the Dutch. In the second place, the German version seems to be exceptionally good. At all events it is effective, and it reads so that one forgets it is a translation. The first volume, the only one out thus far, like the original, brings the subject down through the development of the towns.

E. W. D.

Les Sources de l'Histoire de France. Tome I. Époque Primitive, Mérovingiens et Carolingiens, by Auguste Molinier [Manuels de Bibliographie Historique. III.] (Paris, Alphonse Picard et Fils, 1902, pp. viii, 288), constitutes the first part of a long expected work, which, when completed, is designed to be a critical catalogue of the narrative sources of the history of France from the earliest times to the beginning of the Italian wars. So far it comes down to 987; the rest of the work will treat of the feudal epoch and the Capetians to 1180, the direct Capetians from 1180 to 1328, and the Valois and the Hundred Years' War, to 1494. Also, the last fascicle will bring a detailed introduction.

This new bibliographical aid naturally takes a place in the same general class with the *Histoire Littéraire*, Chevalier's *Répertoire*, Potthast's *Bibliotheca*, Ebert's *Histoire de la Littérature Latine*, and the guides by Wattenbach, Dahlmann, Monod and Gross. At the same time it differs more or less from all of these familiar helps, in object and method. It really aims to do for French historiography what Teuffel has done for Roman literature: it enumerates systematically the narrative sources of the history of medieval France and indicates the principal books and articles to consult on each author or work. However, with the strictly narrative sources M. Molinier has joined what he calls "indirect sources," works of a more or less literary character but of use for historical purposes: letters, poems, inscriptions and political treatises. Each chapter usually begins with a short account of the nature and relative importance of the sources enumerated in it. As a rule only the principal editions are cited; but the reimpresions in Migne are referred to, because of their

convenience. In the lists of works to consult, the author has attempted to make a choice, deeming it useless to mention a multitude of books that have been superseded or that are recognized to be erroneous.

As M. Molinier observes at the close of his preface, there is no more unsatisfying work than making a scientific bibliography. It may not suit everybody concerned; spite of all human pains, errors and omissions cannot be wholly eliminated; and the progress of knowledge soon renders a new edition necessary. But when such work is as well done as in this case, those who profit by it will hardly withhold their hearty appreciation or even any assistance they may be able to give toward removing imperfections. The *Sources de l'Histoire de France* is logically put together, it gives an abundance of carefully selected information, and it fills a serious gap. In its present form it will meet in great measure an ever-present need of the student of medieval history, and it will of course be of still more service when the completed work is provided with a general chronological table. This table, it is promised, will be as complete and detailed as possible.

E. W. D.

The *Quellen und Untersuchungen zur Geschichte des Hexenwahns und der Hexenverfolgung im Mittelalter* promised by Dr. Joseph Hansen as a supplement to his foundation-laying work, *Zauberwahn, Inquisition und Hexenprozess im Mittelalter*, has now appeared, and proves to be an admirably edited collection of nearly the whole special literature of the witch persecution down to the middle of the sixteenth century, including not a little which has never before seen the light of print. Added to this are two or three special studies, among them a critical list of recorded witch trials from 1240 to 1540. To the critical student the two books of Dr. Hansen outweigh all other literature combined (if one except the chapters of Mr. Lea's *Inquisition*) for the study of the beginnings of this gruesome episode in the history of civilization.

G. L. B.

Peter Abélard. By Joseph McCabe. (New York and London, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1901, pp. ix, 401.) While this work does not claim to present any distinctively new material there is nevertheless sufficient reason for its appearance. For aside from such incidental treatment as Abélard has received in works like those of Morison or Rashdall, or of brief sketches such as that of Poole, English readers have had little recent literature upon the subject; and there has been no monograph of any length embracing Abélard's whole history and discussing the recent theories of his action at the Synod of Sens. The present work, like that of Hausrath, deals mainly with Abélard's life, and gives only incidental treatment to his philosophy and theology. It is written for the general public rather than for the historian. The original sources and the French and German "lives" have been utilized in its preparation, but the method of presentation does not afford facilities for verifying or controlling the witnesses that are cited. Considered as a book for the

general public the work has much to commend it. The narrative is well constructed ; the style is clear ; the interest is well maintained ; the author aims to be fair both to Abélard and to his opponents, although his sympathy is evidently more with the former than with the latter. In the story of Abélard's relations to Héloïse, the author defends Abélard from the accusations of profligacy but does not attempt to excuse the frequent instances of weakness and selfishness. Deutsch's explanation of the appeal to Rome at the Synod of Sens is adopted, viz., that Abélard had become aware of the informal conference of the bishops on the preceding Sunday, at which they had already determined on a sentence of condemnation. Probably the least satisfactory portion of the book is the statement as to Abélard's philosophical theories. The doctrines of realism and nominalism need to be stated in their relation to the whole theological, ecclesiastical and political atmosphere of the Middle Ages, if their real significance is to be appreciated. When so stated, they appear as important as, let us say, the doctrine of nationalism versus state rights to our fathers, or of independency versus episcopacy to the Puritans.

JAMES H. TUFTS.

Chivalry. By F. Warre Cornish, M.A. [Social England Series.] (London, Swan Sonnenschein and Co. ; New York, Macmillan, 1901, pp. 369.) The idea of the editor of this series, as stated in the preface, is certainly sound, and his statement of it convincing : "To leave out nine-tenths of the national life and then call the rest a history of the nation is misleading . . . Treated in this manner history has no pretensions to be a science ; it becomes a ponderous chronicle." But the wide survey, which gives each part of human activity its proper setting, limits the treatment of each theme so that the separate monographs are in danger of becoming mere colorless and lifeless compendiums. While it would be quite unjust to characterize Mr. Cornish's *Chivalry* as a work of this order, it must be admitted that fewer references to isolated incidents, along with more attention to grace of style, would make the work more acceptable, and none the less valuable.

Mr. Cornish's description of chivalry does not claim to contain any new contributions to history, and he seems conscious of the lack of interest that one may feel in "gleanings" in a field that has already yielded its harvest. One might expect, however, in a book that has to dispute the ground with Gautier's picturesque description, a little more sympathetic insight into the actuality of feudal life. The analysis is all, or nearly all, from the outside, and what is gained in clearness is lost in intensity. Little touches, like the reference to the "Drums of the Fore and Aft" (p. 90), show that the author himself has caught the spirit of the time, but the necessity to state all the facts of the case in a given number of pages, has prevented him from conveying it to the reader as much as one would wish.

However, the field has been conscientiously covered and there are few even of the details of feudal practices which are not explained in this

book. There are chapters on the education of the knight, on the tournaments, the crusades, and heraldry. The literature of chivalry is analysed and the dominant sentiments brought out. Medieval warfare is described with very evident obligations to Oman's *Art of War*, though throughout the whole book contemporaneous sources are freely used. The subject is not English chivalry but chivalry in general. Indeed English chivalry, as a late importation, is given almost secondary consideration. It is perhaps the greatest merit of the book that it has not limited itself to a single phase, or to a narrow field. The place of the tournament becomes clearer when linked to the pyrrhic dance, and compared with the horse racing of the modern gentry. The chapter on heraldry has especially gained by the historic treatment, and will be found a good introduction to that somewhat abused science. Altogether the book may be found thoroughly acceptable as a text-book, on account of its arrangement and scope. For this purpose—in fact for any purpose—a good index is almost indispensable. If this were added, its value would be considerably increased. The illustrations, of which there are about twenty, are fine copies of medieval drawings.

J. T. SHOTWELL.

Domesday and Feudal Statistics by A. H. Inman collects together in its tables and statistical parts much desirable information relating to the population and classes of Domesday England, to the feudal services of the following time, and to the agricultural arrangements of the feudal age, but the extraordinary obscurity and confusion of the treatment in many places, the peculiarities and even absurdities of the style, and the constant obtrusion of the author's prejudices upon the reader greatly mar the usefulness of the book. The use of italics to express the writer's emotion, and the intemperate display of personal dislikes we are accustomed to expect in the familiar correspondence of the school-girl, but hardly in a record of the results of scholarly work.

Anselm and His Work. By Rev. A. C. Welch. [The World's Epoch Makers.] (New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1901, pp. xiv, 251.) A sympathetic and scholarly presentation of the life and times of one of England's greatest ecclesiastics. The preface gives a critical survey of the literature including the chief sources. The introduction is a fine piece of work showing at the outset the clear and finished style, keen psychological analysis and wide historical comprehension which characterize the book throughout. Gems of thought and of criticism sparkle in every chapter.

The three great movements of the eleventh century, monasticism, papacy, with the relations of Church and State, and scholasticism, are exceedingly well treated. "St. Anselm as monk at Le Bec, as Archbishop of Canterbury and as author of the *Monologion* and *Cur Deus Homo*, bore his part in this threefold movement—and in no one man of the time is it possible to study its movement more purely than in him."

Sincere, unaffected, earnest and devout, he is at the same time bold and scholarly. Very well told is the romantic story of the founding of the Benedictine monastery of Le Bec in which Anselm professed as monk, taught as prior and ruled as abbot. His place in intellectual life and the justification of his position among "The World's Epoch Makers," are well expressed in the following passage: "Before Anselm's day, theologians were content to quote, and a citation from St. Augustine was sufficient to decide a question; after his day, they began anew to think for themselves."

The close association of the religious and intellectual spirit is one of the charms of his personality. His motto, "*Credo ut intelligam*," showed the higher reaches of his soul. His biographer does not seem to do justice to the famous ontological argument for the being of God, but in his criticism of Anselm's theory of atonement in the *Cur Deus Homo*, we have a remarkably fine piece of theological criticism.

There is a slight error in the account of Anselm's elevation to the archbishopric. The term "heriot," instead of "relief" is used of "the payment made to the King by a bishop on receiving his appointment."

The changed relations of Church and State, resulting from the Norman Conquest, brought about the famous investiture controversy in which Anselm was the central figure and of which we are given a most scholarly account. It is interesting to note that this great controversy affecting the relations of Church and State throughout all Europe was settled by Henry I. and Anselm in England in 1107, sixteen years before it was settled on the continent, and in practically the same way. Here "the character of Anselm had won the entire respect of the King, and had summoned into evidence all the best elements in his nature." But Anselm did not long enjoy his reward. He died in 1109. The book closes with an eloquent account of his beautiful departure from this life, and a fine estimate of his noble character and influence.

CHARLES L. WELLS.

Under the title *Renaissance Types* (New York, Longmans, 1901) Mr. W. S. Lilly has put together five essays on notable persons of the full Renaissance period, prefacing them with an introductory chapter on the "Genesis of the Renaissance" and adding a brief conclusion on the "Results of the Renaissance." The persons selected are Michael Angelo, the Artist; Erasmus, the Man of Letters; Luther, the Revolutionist; More, the Saint; Reuchlin, the Savant. There is an obvious attempt to make the reader feel that there is some unity of thought and purpose in the book, but it is difficult to see wherein this unity consists. The several essays are complete, each in itself. The style employed is that of the leader writer in journals of the superior sort. The author very frankly tells us the books he has read, all of them books of secondary value to the historian, and his sketches follow very closely in the lines of his reading. The essay on Reuchlin is obviously little more than a paraphrase of Geiger's biography, with the kind of padding which an

ingenious college student might employ in preparing a class "thesis." In each case we have, compressed into the narrow limits of an essay, an attempt at a biography, an analysis of the chief products of the genius in question, and some consideration of his place in the whole framework of the period. This is too much and too little. The effect is sketchy in the extreme, too broad for the scholar, too detailed for the general reader. The volume must be classed with the great mass of literature, concerning which we wonder why valuable time and expensive furnishing should have been devoted to so meager results.

Time Table of Modern History, A.D. 400-1870, compiled and arranged by M. Morrison (Westminster, Archibald Constable and Co.; New York, The Macmillan Co., pp. 159), is printed on strong, heavy paper, has pages about twelve inches high and fourteen wide, and contains parallel tables, genealogical tables, lists of rulers, a general chart of ancient and modern history, an index, and seven plates of maps. It is difficult to see just where this book can fit in for any general use on this side of the Atlantic. It is too inconvenient and expensive (\$3.50) to appeal to our average student; Ploetz or Hassall is likely to prove a more acceptable chronological guide to most persons; the genealogies and tables of monarchs are becoming more accessible in the usual textbooks; the maps are inadequate; and the general chart, which compresses seventy centuries within a space about fifteen by twenty-two inches, surely cannot be of real advantage to any one. Nevertheless your reviewer recognizes that there are those who like tools of this sort. He does not feel that he knows any such persons among serious students of history, but he is willing to say that wherever they are they ought to know about Morrison's *Time Table*.

E. W. D.

Oliver Cromwell. By Samuel Rawson Gardiner, M.A. (London, New York and Bombay, Longmans, Green and Co., 1901, pp. 319.) This brief biography appeared first in 1899 in the "Illustrated Series of Historical Volumes" published by Messrs. Goupil. It merited however a wider circulation than was possible in such an expensive edition and the text has been revised and reissued in a cheaper form without the illustrations. It is, I am inclined to believe, the most attractive of Mr. Gardiner's short works. It is different in scope from Mr. Firth's excellent volume on *Oliver Cromwell and the Rule of the Puritans in England* inasmuch as its manner of presentation, as one might gather from the titles, is more strictly biographical. Cromwell is the center of interest in every page and the author allows himself no digressions, yet it contains the main results of his investigations in so far as they bear directly upon Cromwell's career and character. It is a great advantage even for those who are familiar with these results to have them presented consecutively within so short a compass. It is however not a mere abridgment of the larger history. It is the same story told afresh with all the author's inexhaustible learning and felicity of expression,

though with the greatest possible brevity. Those who cannot find time to read all of the History will probably find this the best substitute. When Mr. Gardiner's views could be obtained only after the perusal of seventeen volumes, there was a weak excuse for those who ventured into the field in ignorance of them. Henceforth this will be unpardonable, as in truth it was before.

The frontispiece is a good reproduction of Cromwell's well-known portrait at Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge. The volume is attractively printed, but it has neither bibliography nor index. G. J.

Cavalier and Puritan in the Days of the Stuarts. By Lady Newdigate-Newdegate. (New York, Longmans, Green and Co., 1901, pp. xv, 367.) The author of *The Cheverels of Cheverel Manor*, has given us in this new volume, as her title-page declares, a book compiled from the private papers of Sir Richard Newdigate, second baronet, with extracts from MS. news-letters addressed to him between 1675 and 1689. The second baronet came above the political horizon but once, serving briefly as M.P. for Warwickshire under William III., and these pages contain, in consequence, little of importance to the student of Restoration or Revolution politics. There is, besides, no elaborate attempt made to portray the daily life and opinions of the baronet. Sir Richard's public life was brief, he was seldom if ever at court, he was not often in London. The chief event recorded in the account of his life and affairs is the amusing diary of his tour in France—to Paris and back. Yet for all that this is a pleasant and readable book not without entertainment and instruction. For by indirection Lady Newdigate has given us an admirable impression of the country baronet and his life and has shown us how little of the great strife between Crown and Parliament moved the country, how faint its echoes were even in the family of one whose house was searched for arms, and whose principles led many to suspect his loyalty. There are some letters from greater figures in the period but they are almost entirely personal. For the rest the news-letters supply an account of the times colored according to the political complexion of Sir Richard himself, and furnishing a thread of connection throughout the book.

In a monograph entitled *The Fallen Stuarts* [the Prince Consort Dissertation for 1900] (Cambridge, University Press, 1901), Mr. F. W. Head has added another to that brilliant series of historical essays for which Cambridge has in recent years been distinguished. In this book Mr. Head traces in outline the political fortunes of the House of Stuart between the years 1660 and 1748. This outline in its critical analyses and epigrammatic generalizations reminds one forcibly of the work of the founder of the Cambridge school of history, the author of the *Growth of British Policy*. Mr. Head also presents new evidence relating to the history of the Stuarts between the years 1700 and 1718. This he found in the papers of Cardinal Gualterio, papal nuncio at Paris during the first years of the eighteenth century, and afterwards protector for England at the papal court.

In the dispute over the Spanish succession Pope Clement had recognized the Bourbon, Philip of Anjou, as King of Spain, and on the 19th of December, 1702, a treaty between the three powers, France, Spain and the papacy was drawn up providing for the defense of the church. At the same time James Stuart was recognized as James III. of England, and plans were drawn up for the invasion of England either by a direct descent upon the English coast or by way of Scotland, as might seem most expedient. In the former case they were to be realized by armed force, in the latter, by the bribery of the Scotch Parliament.

After the battle of Blenheim, however, Louis had to concentrate his forces on defense; so the first plan became impracticable. And in 1707 the union of England and Scotland made the alternative plan equally impracticable. At the same time the rise of Jansenism in France and the growing influence of the Emperor in Italy, culminating in the treaty of 1709 between Pope and Emperor, led to the failure of Jacobite hopes of assistance from the papacy.

Finally, in April, 1713, by the Treaty of Utrecht Louis undertook to expel James from France; in August, 1714, George I., the ally and friend of the Emperor, ascended the throne of England, and in September, 1715, Louis XIV., the hereditary ally of the Stuarts died. These changes in the political situation made it necessary for James to seek new allies. But here, too, he was foiled; first in seeking an alliance with Catholic Germany through marriage with the daughter of Charles Philip, Prince of Neuburg; then in concluding a union with the House of Bavaria, the rival of the House of Hapsburg, and with the rising power of Russia through marriage with the Princess Clementina Sobieski.

These are points that are here set forth, either for the first time, or with fresh evidence.

W. D. J.

Fénelon, his Friends and his Enemies. By E. K. Sanders. (London and New York, Longmans, Green and Co., 1901, pp. 426.) As its title indicates, the work is not a biography of Fénelon. It contains a sketch of his career, and a detailed account of the religious controversies in which he took part. Considerable space is devoted to the characters of the Duke of Burgundy, of Madame de Maintenon and of others with whom Fénelon had to do. The book does not profess to give any new information as to Fénelon's career, there are few notes and those refer to no authorities more recondite than the correspondence of Fénelon and the *Memoirs* of Saint-Simon. We doubt, also, whether the author is especially familiar with the history of that period. For example, he says (p. 9) that Fénelon was born in 1651 when the wonderful reign of Louis XIV. was at its zenith. In 1651 Louis XIV. was a boy, the troubles of the Fronde were at their height, Mazarin was in exile, the power of the King was at a lower ebb than at any other period of his reign. The accounts of the religious controversies of the period are involved and unnecessarily long. Any interest which they once had is gone, importance they never possessed, and they can now be profitably treated with all possible brevity.

The best part of this book is the account of Fénelon's career as Archbishop of Cambrai, of his relations with his diocese, his correspondence with intimate friends, and with the many women who looked to him for spiritual enlightenment. Mr. Sanders treats the Archbishop with fairness and justice. He does not conceal the defects of a character which combined extraordinary elevation with many frailties. The ordinary reader would have been pleased to know more of Fénelon's life in his diocese, and would gladly have accepted less detail concerning his animosity toward the Jansenists, his controversies with Bossuet, and the interminable controversy over quietism.

In his own day Fénelon was thought to have failed in his career, because there fell upon him the shadow of the great King's displeasure ; he spent twenty years at Cambrai with the gates of the Paradise at Versailles strictly closed against him. But for his reputation with posterity, his disgrace was great gain. It removed him from the devious paths of politics in which even he walked with difficulty. It enabled him to do valuable work in the diocese where his life was of necessity spent, and to leave a reputation which far excels that of his rival Bossuet. There was indeed the possibility that Fénelon might have exerted a great influence on the French monarchy if the Duke of Burgundy had survived his grandfather and become King of France, but it is by no means sure that such an opportunity would have increased Fénelon's usefulness or added to his permanent fame.

JAMES BRECK PERKINS.

The publication of a new and enlarged edition of *Italian Characters in the Epoch of Unification*, by Countess Evelyn Martinengo Cesaresco (New York, Charles Scribner's Sons ; London, Unwin), deserves mention here. The author, who is the English wife of a Lombard noble, was most fortunately placed for getting an intimate acquaintance with the lives of several of her subjects. As a biographer, she has rare skill. The persons she describes are Sigismondo Castromediano, Bettino Ricasoli, Luigi Settembrini, Giuseppe Martinengo, Daniele Manin, the Poerios, Constance d'Azeglio, Goffredo Mameli, Ugo Bassi, Nino Bixio, and the Cairoli. The list embraces men from all parts of the peninsula, of different classes, and widely differing forms of service to the national cause. As a secondary source of information for the historical student, Countess Cesaresco's volume has high value ; the general reader will find it unfailingly interesting. The sketch of Castromediano is new.

W. R. T.

Mr. Thwaites's edition of the *Jesuit Relations* is now concluded by the publication of the index, which adds to the series Vols. LXXII and LXXIII. Regarding the need, in such a case, of a thoroughly good index, little need be said. We shall rest content with stating that one has been provided. Of course, this means great labor and the avoidance of commonplace shortcomings. The three vices of index-makers are lack of general intelligence, lack of system, and unscrupulous haste. Fortu-

nately, Mr. Thwaites and his staff shine where others sin. We have never seen better work of the kind ; seldom have we seen anything so good. Certainly we have never seen an index which equals this one if grandeur of scale be considered together with excellence of results. The last four volumes of Migne's *Patrologiae Cursus Completus* deal with an even wider field and with a more difficult problem, but they are far less perfect as an analysis of contents. It is no boast to say that this country has a better grasp of library methods than can be found elsewhere, and the present index bears witness to the value of classification as it is worked out by modern librarians. The dictionary system has been followed throughout and in the arrangement of details Mr. C. A. Cutter's *Rules for a Dictionary Catalogue* is made the guide. To describe the elaborate subdivision which occurs under important headings like " Indians," " Canada," " Jesuits," and " Quebec," would be to write a separate article on a single aspect of the series. According to proverb, "the end crowns the work." The set of the *Jesuit Relations* is crowned not only by the end but by the index.

The handsome folio volume entitled *History of the United States Capitol*, Vol. I., by Glen Brown (Washington, Government Printing Office, 1900) deserves a word of appreciation here, even though in general it will appeal to the architect and the engineer rather than the historian. In addition to a short and appropriate introduction by Charles Moore, it contains twelve chapters ; the first dealing with the selection of sites for Federal buildings ; the second with the designs for the capitol. The following chapters treat of the work of the successive architects and builders, and describe very briefly the decorations of the building which, as Rufus Choate declared, is the only temple America has built. One chapter is rightly given to the history of the architects of the old capitol. The book is illustrated by 136 plates, maps and pictures, all beautifully executed, showing the gradual development and the various changes of the structure. "Only original documents," says the author in his preface, "have been used in the preparation of the work, and old drawings have been reproduced as they exist to-day without any effort being made to work them over so as to produce more pleasing results." He has been for ten years engaged in the task of collecting material for this work and deserves the highest commendation for his unwearied toil in collecting the scattered documents, many of which without his efforts would soon have disappeared beyond recall, and for the highly intelligent manner in which he has carried out his undertaking. The second volume bringing the history down from 1857 to the present time is expected to appear soon.

The Foundations of American Foreign Policy, with a working Bibliography. By Albert Bushnell Hart. (New York, The Macmillan Co., 1901, pp. xi, 307.) This book is a reproduction with some revision of articles which had already appeared in magazines and reviews and had attracted public attention. We are glad to see them collected in a volume,

for they present to us in a terse form and in a vigorous and sprightly style chapters in our history to which the events of the last three years have lent especial interest.

In these days when so many who are unfamiliar with the details of our history are endeavoring to persuade us that our nation has led a life of isolation and that it should never abandon such a life, it is well to have so competent an historical scholar as Professor Hart point out how often we have touched European and Asiatic life, and how our influence has been felt in all the Spanish-American states. Our various boundary controversies, our numerous military expeditions into foreign parts, the complications about Cuba for a century, our acquisition of Florida, of our trans-Mississippi empire and of Alaska are described with a conciseness and clearness which are admirable. The author has a remarkable power of setting forth the salient and controlling events of a crowded era, while omitting the lesser details. Thus with brevity he gives the reader a vivid and rational idea of the period under consideration.

In the fifth chapter he gives such a definition of the word "colony" that he regards himself as justified by it in treating our territories as colonies. This will probably be regarded by many as a forced use of the term. None the less, his review of our solution of territorial problems is illuminating. Especially is his rehearsal of the facts of the Louisiana Purchase and of the organization of the territory suggestive to those who insist that to annex and govern territory "without the consent of the governed" is in flat contradiction of American principles and policy. The arguments advanced in Congress against the annexation of Louisiana sound like a rehearsal for the arguments by which the annexation of the Philippines has been opposed. The chapter, which traces the evolution of the present form of the Monroe Doctrine from its beginning in 1823, closes with a reasonable statement of the interpretation of it which will safeguard our interests on this continent. The final chapter, giving a tentative bibliography of American diplomacy, will be very helpful to students of that subject in the thorough handling of which so much remains to be done.

JAMES B. ANGELL.

Mr. Louis Houck *The Boundaries of the Louisiana Purchase, A Historical Study* (St. Louis, Phillip Roeder's Book Store, 1901, pp. 97), is the champion of Louisiana "with the same extent that it now (1800) has in the hands of Spain, and that it had when France possessed it, and such as it should be after the treaties subsequently entered into between Spain and other States." This extent he finds to be included within the line of the Mississippi from its source to the 31st parallel; this parallel to the Apalachicola; the Apalachicola to the Gulf (p. 18); the Gulf, including Texas with indefinite southwestern boundaries (p. 31); the "Mexican Mountains" to the 42nd parallel (p. 42); this parallel to the Pacific (p. 84); the Pacific to the 49th parallel, this parallel to its intersection with the line drawn from the Lake of the Woods to the source of the Mississippi, and this line down to the said source (pp. 37, 88).

The book is not an independent contribution to the subject of the Louisiana Purchase boundaries. It is rather a brief based on the best primary and secondary authorities in behalf of the maximum extension of these boundaries. The occasion of the publication is the approaching celebration of the centenary of the purchase ; and its purpose is to magnify and idealize that event. Jefferson acquired from France boundary disputes with Spain, England and Mexico—happily settled to our advantage—a great extent of territory, and vast possibilities of national grandeur.

F. W. M.

The *Souvenirs du Général Comte Fleury*, tome II., 1859–1867 (Paris, Plon, Nourrit et Cie., 1898, pp. 393) is, to no small extent, the special plea of a close friend and firm adherent of Napoleon III., written with the avowed object of correcting what impresses an ardent Imperialist as the numerous mistakes of historians. Bearing in mind the personal element, as well as the author's dynastic prejudices, the discriminating reader will find in this volume much of interest, and not a little of historical worth ; for General Fleury occupied a sufficiently prominent position to give value to his memoirs. The largest and most important single part consists of the chapters devoted to Italian affairs.

Imbert de Saint-Amand in his *Napoleon III. at the Height of his Power* (New York, Scribner, 1900, pp. 305) deals with but a single year of the Second Empire, 1860 ; a large number of subjects pass in review, and the trivial seem to occupy as much space as the important, in short chapters of quite uniform length, six to eight pages each. The book is attractive reading and affords a pleasing change from more substantial histories, but at best it is hardly more than high-grade journalism. The last five chapters incline one to the view that, however it may be in other parts of the world, in China history repeats itself, since the account of Chinese affairs in 1860 would need but slight modification to serve as a description of the occurrences of forty years later.

It is not an easy matter to characterize properly Mr. Robert H. Browne's *Abraham Lincoln and the Men of His Time* (Cincinnati, Jennings and Pye ; New York, Eaton and Mains, 1901). A plain presentation of the merits of the work would appear injudicious and too drastic to be true. The two volumes contain over 1200 pages, a considerable portion of which is given over to startling declamation, and the remainder to a narrative, not too accurate or well arranged, of the historical events during the years of Lincoln's activity. Mr. Browne seems to have known Lincoln personally, and it may be that some of the anecdotes which are gathered into the volumes are of value. Some notion of the method may be gained from his picturesque and alliterative denunciation of the court that gave forth the Dred Scott decision as a "sleepy and slavery smitten council of Constitutional relics." A book which begins with chapters filled with florid paragraphs descriptive of the virtues and vices of all the heroes of humanity from Moses down to the last "Savior of America" cannot be taken too seriously.

American History Told by Contemporaries, Vol. IV., Welding of the Nation, 1845-1900. (New York, Macmillan, 1901, pp. xxi, 732.) With this fourth volume Professor Hart completes his well-planned and exceedingly useful series. More than two hundred good pieces are embraced in the volume. They come from official documents and speeches, from correspondence and reminiscences, from travellers and observers and critics, from satirists and poets. There are more extracts from official documents than in the previous volumes, and these have evidently presented serious difficulties because of the diffuseness of American official writing ; but these difficulties have been well overcome, and it is right to assume that the pupils who will use the series will have a stronger digestion for public documents by the time they have reached in their studies this later period. Neither has the inclusion of such material kept the editor from a due representation of the livelier illustrations of history, at least for the period before 1869. Hardly anything could in fact be better than Dr. Hart's array of extracts for the period from the secession of South Carolina to the inauguration of Grant. Almost exactly half the book is given to these years. They are illustrated by arguments, portions of diplomatic correspondence, military reports, the narratives of individual commanders, soldiers and chaplains, vivid descriptions of the social effects of war, letters of foreign and American newspaper correspondents, bits of satire, poems and songs. It must be a rare teacher of history, to say nothing of students, who does not learn useful things from this part of the book.

All this, it must be confessed, is won somewhat at the expense of the ensuing period. The events and arguments, and even the speculations, of the last three years, are indeed duly recorded. But the quarter-century from 1873 to 1898 receives but scanty illustration, and that for the most part in purely political respects. Yet these twenty-five years were of vast importance in our social history. The immigration of ten million Europeans within those years, the agricultural occupation of land represented by a hundred and forty millions of acres of homestead entries, the outcroppings of social discontent, the gangrene of our city governments, the wonderful advance of education—all these are of more consequence than many conspicuous events at Washington and elsewhere. Mr. Hart has shown himself fully alive to the importance of such movements in earlier times. And they can be illustrated, though not with the same ease and completeness as the social movements of a hundred years ago ; for instance, by some Castle Garden scene, some description of the rush to Oklahoma or of less spectacular agrarian developments, some exposition of populism, of the Chicago riots, or Tweed's Saturnalia.

But in all books of selections it is easy to make suggestions, and hard to satisfy everybody ; and the fact remains that Professor Hart's series is admirably devised and exceedingly well carried out. It is difficult to exaggerate the good these four volumes are destined to do, especially in schools, by making American history more vivid and more interesting, and by familiarizing the pupil with other points of view than that of his text-book.

J. F. J.

Reminiscences of a Mississippian in Peace and War. By Frank A. Montgomery. (Cincinnati, Robert Clarke Co., 1901, pp. xvi, 305.) This work consists chiefly of the personal recollections of a Mississippi planter to whom age has brought leisure and inclination to write. The author served through the Civil War as lieutenant-colonel of the first Mississippi cavalry, was captured at Selma in April, 1865, subsequently served a number of terms as a member of the state legislature, and more recently occupied a place on the bench. He disclaims any purpose of attempting to write a history of Mississippi or of the Civil War, but says his aim is the more modest one of recording the military operations of his regiment which, as a part of Armstrong's Brigade, saw active service in Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and Tennessee. Every man of the regiment was either killed, wounded, or captured; and Colonel Montgomery's ambition has been "to narrate their deeds in the belief that the story will be of some value to the future historian of the war." His undertaking is commendable and seems to have been executed carefully and impartially.

Preliminary to the discussion of his main theme, Mr. Montgomery gives some interesting pictures of Southern life before the war, among which may be mentioned modes of travel in the country, old-fashioned barbecues, the custom of settling personal grievances on the field of honor, militia drills, shooting matches, camp-meetings, trade with the Indians, etc. There are also some portraiture of prominent men drawn chiefly from personal acquaintance, for during his long life, the author has known most of those in Mississippi whose names are remembered by the general student of American history. He remembers having heard Prentiss in two of his best orations and that he listened to some of the debates between Davis and Foote in the great union contest of 1851. Candor compels him to say that he thought Foote the superior man. General Forrest he knew well. Mr. Montgomery says of him: "Without a uniform, and this did not much change him, he looked like an old country farmer. His manner was mild, his speech rather low and slow, but let him once be aroused and the whole man changed. His wrath was terrible and few if any dared to brave it." The story is not entirely free from criticism of confederate policies. He thinks the appointment of Pemberton to the command of Vicksburg an unpardonable blunder, and concerning the policy of deluging the army with higher officers, he says somewhat sarcastically: "It seemed to me as our army grew smaller and companies and regiments were from time to time consolidated, the crop of brigadiers increased and the same may be said of all the generals. We had enough, I think, when the war ended to supply an army five times as large as ours was." The author relates some extraordinary local incidents of the Reconstruction period which could, perhaps, be duplicated in a good many other counties of the state.

JAMES WILFORD GARNER.

A new and revised edition of Samuel Adams Drake's *A Book of New England Legends and Folk Lore* has been published (Boston, Little,

Brown and Co., 1901, pp. xvi, 477). It contains nearly a hundred tales, poems, legends and traditions which have grown up in New England and have grown out of New England life. Some of them are familiar to the sober student of history; others without basis in fact may have quite as much importance as reality. Perhaps what men talk about or believe is quite as important as what actually occurred. The volume is likely to prove helpful to teachers of secondary classes in American literature and history. The illustrations will add to its usefulness in this particular.

Early History of Vermont. By Lafayette Wilbur. (Jerico, Vermont, Roscoe Printing House, 1900, two vols., pp. 362, 407.) The *raison d'être* of this work is told by the author as being the expansion of an address, but to the critic it appears as an attack of *cacoëthes scribendi*, which Mr. Wilbur could not resist, for he tells us nothing new; what he has to report is badly arranged and badly written; nor does it seem good taste to add as one of the chapters so-called humorous sayings, clipped from newspapers and classified in the table of contents as "Wit and Humour," or to close both volumes with lists of state officials down to the year of publication, when the title of the book calls it an early history.

B. FERNOW.

The Story of Manhattan. By Charles Hemstreet. (New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1901, pp. xvi, 249.) The island of Manhattan and the events which have made it in three hundred years the chief part of one of the greatest of cities afford wide scope for attractive story. This volume presents the well-known facts in a style simple to quaintness. The author starts with the coming of Henry Hudson from Holland in the "Half Moon," and ends with the establishment of Greater New York. He adopts the unusual method of citing few dates in the text, but he attaches them to the chapters covering the respective incidents and adds a table of events. The actual story occupies less than two hundred pages duodecimo, and is sketched in rapid outline. Except those of the early governors, very few names are introduced, although Manhattan has always been noted for persons of rare qualities and high achievements. Thus not one of the "fiery Sons of Liberty" is named, while the truth is told that their fight with British soldiers in January, 1770, on Golden Hill, was "the first real battle of the American Revolution." The author's estimates of the Dutch governors do not err on the side of excessive praise. A kindlier spirit is shown towards several of the English governors, beginning with Nicolls, concerning whom the story is that "all the citizens said the new Governor was a fine man." The greed for land and fees on the part of others is not forgotten. Leisler, a brave, patriotic governor, not always wise, executed in partisan rage for alleged treason, and before many years declared innocent, is fairly treated. The sketch of New York as the national capital is well drawn in brief space. The definite location of the sites of historic events is to be commended. One-fifth of the pages

is devoted to illustrations, many interesting because copied from old prints and wood engravings.

ELLIS H. ROBERTS.

The *History of the Central High School of Philadelphia* by Franklin Spencer Edmonds (Philadelphia, Lippincott, 1902) is, naturally, of interest chiefly to students and alumni of the school, but it has also its significance and value as a study in educational and social history. It contains a short sketch of the development of public education in Pennsylvania, tells the story of the establishment of the high school, sketches the life and characters of those who have been most useful in its service and traces the steps in the progress of the school from its establishment in 1836 to the present day. The book is well and, one would say from appearances, accurately written, bearing the marks not only of careful work but of the exercise of judgment and discretion in the use of material. Such studies as this enable the writer of history to reach a juster estimate of municipal progress than he could attain by confining his attention to the jobbery of councilmen and the devious ways of the spoilsmen.

Number 10 of Series XIX. of the Johns Hopkins Studies in Historical and Political Science (Baltimore, Johns Hopkins Press, 1901, pp. 57) is devoted to a *Life of Commissary James Blair, Founder of William and Mary College*, by Daniel Esten Motley. The author, who has evidently exploited faithfully the sources on his subject, has done a useful work in bringing together information hitherto scattered and in part difficult of access. The form of presentation, however, leaves much to be desired; unity is sacrificed by his method of treating under three separate heads: "Blair's Religious Work; Blair as the Founder of William and Mary College; Blair's Connection with the Government." The style is unformed and jejune.

A. L. C.

The Transition Period of California from a Province of Mexico in 1846 to a State in the American Union in 1850. By Samuel H. Willey, D.D. (San Francisco, Whitaker and Ray Co., 1901, p. 159.) The author of this small volume resided at Monterey, California, in 1849, when it was the capital of the territory and the headquarters of the United States army. Hence, he was brought into contact with the stirring events relating to the conquest of California and its admission as a state, and his interest in these early scenes caused him to collect material for the present volume. The book recites the incidents relative to one of the greatest history-making events connected with the expansion of the boundary of the United States, an event second only in importance to the Louisiana Purchase, which, without prompt action on the part of the United States and the special activity of its officers and agents, might have taken a decidedly different turn. Dr. Willey has given us a condensed statement of the facts incident to the establishment of United States rule in California and the subsequent admission of the state into the Union. He relates carefully and accurately the operations of Fremont and Kearney and of Commodores Stockton and Sloat. He des-

cribes the conquest of the territory, the constitutional convention, the admission of the state, and gives many minor details of California history. The boundary question and the discussion in Congress over the admission of California receive a fair share of attention from the author.

One of the chief merits of the book is the clear exposition of the various movements for the possession of the territory. It is difficult to see how the history of these four eventful years could have been more clearly or fairly presented. Dr. Willey shows quite conclusively that Fremont exceeded his orders in the Bear Flag movement, and that he and Commodore Stockton both assumed unusual prerogatives in the conquest of the territory. It is also shown that the Bear Flag movement was not essential to the conquest of the country. While this is a correct version of history, it appears to the reviewer that the critic or the government should not have been too severe on these two commanders, for had not the government's plan for stealing the country in an orderly way succeeded, without doubt the United States would have been glad that the officers exceeded their orders and took possession of the country. The possession of Texas, the Mexican War and the seizure of California will not bear the closest scrutiny from one who is seeking justice between nations. The difficulty with Fremont and Stockton seems to have been that they moved too rapidly and too injudiciously to keep pace with the general plan of the government to deprive Mexico of her possessions. It is right for a nation to take possession of half a continent, if it can be done properly and in order; but let the individual beware how he attempts it single-handed, even though he does it for his beloved country. At least where it takes five months for the government to communicate with an officer in the field he should be given large discretionary powers.

The division of the book into numerous short paragraphs gives it a statistical appearance and renders it less attractive than it would have been had the author been more careful of his style. There is however unmistakable accuracy in the categorical statements and the clearness is noteworthy.

F. W. BLACKMAR.

Views of an Ex-President is the title given to a collection of essays and addresses by Benjamin Harrison (Indianapolis, The Bowen-Merrill Co., 1901, p. 527). The book seems to answer satisfactorily the question as to what should be done with our Ex-Presidents, the question which Mr. Harrison more than once discusses himself, half ironically, in the course of the volume. We should have difficulty in devising a better occupation for the time of a statesman who has retired from active participation in affairs than preparation of papers like these, all of them dignified and thoughtful, some of them showing scholarship at least in the domain of politics and law, others again bold statements of principle on current questions of vital interest. The first six papers, lectures delivered at Stanford University, are in the field of constitutional history. The seventh is called "The Status of Annexed Territory and of its Free Civilized Inhabitants," an address given at the University of Michigan, one

of the most noteworthy treatments that vexed subject has received, perhaps the most cogent presentation of the anti-imperialistic policy. The "Musings on Current Topics" which were published in the *North American Review*, are also here given, as well as the address entitled "Some Hindrances to Law Reforms." If we cannot review these latter papers as contributions to history, we may assert that they will be of great value to the historical student of the next generation, and that the frank, high-minded discussion of present problems is a fitting bequest from an Ex-President to his fellow-citizens.

The Government of the American People, by Frank Strong and Joseph Schafer (Boston and New York, Houghton, Mifflin and Co., 1901, pp. viii, 250) is an elementary text-book on civil government, laying special stress on the historical aspects of institutions, and intended primarily for the higher classes of grammar schools. There is need for a book of this kind, and the authors have written one which should be of service. Local and national governments are well treated, in the space available; and the chapters on county government in Oregon and town government in Wisconsin adapt the book particularly for use in those states. County government under the New York and Michigan supervisor system is, however, but slightly mentioned. On the other hand, the treatment of state government is emphatically inadequate. This division of the subject is covered in 28 pages; while more than half of these are on the colonial period, and half of the remainder on the Virginia constitution of 1776, leaving but 5 pages for describing existing arrangements. Only the barest outline of state organization is given, and absolutely nothing is said of the powers and importance of the state governments.

The authors have made good use of recent and reliable secondary authorities; and the details are generally satisfactory. Some phrases are, however, liable to mislead, and a few statements are clearly inaccurate—for example: "the island of Britain, now England" (p. 8); the Supreme Court is said to be a necessary accompaniment of a written constitution "to determine whether the acts of ordinary legislation . . . conform to it" (p. 164); the Philadelphia charter of 1701 is said to be the first.

JOHN A. FAIRLIE.

India Old and New by E. Washburn Hopkins (New York, Scribner, 1901) is one of the "Yale Bicentennial Publications." It contains a number of essays most of which have been previously published in periodicals. Some of the articles have been enlarged or otherwise modified since their first appearance. They cover a variety of topics, some of them dealing with India of the present day, others with the early history and literature of the Hindus. The two which will be of chiefest interest to the historical student are "Ancient and Modern Hindu Guilds" and "Land Tenure in India."